# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Eric A. Schon

Serial No.: Not Yet Known

Filed : Herewith

For : A METHOD TO DETECT MUTATIONS IN A NUCLEIC ACID

USING A HYBRIDIZATION-LIGATION PROCEDURE

1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10036

February 28, 2002

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

BOX: Patent Application

Sir:

# PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Prior to examination, please make the following amendments to the above-identified application:

### In the Specification

On page 1, line 5, please insert the following paragraph:

This application is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 09/100,707, filed June 19, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 08/853,000, filed May 8, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 5,866,337, issued February 2, 1999, which claims priority of U.S. Serial No. 08/409,644, filed March 24, 1995, now abandoned, the contents of which are hereby incorporated into this application by reference.

Filed : Herewith

Page 2

#### In the Claims

Please cancel claims 1-89, without prejudice to applicant's right to pursue the subject matter thereof in a continuing application.

Please add new claims 90-163 as follows:

90. (New) A method for detecting the presence or absence of a mutation characterized by the presence of a predefined nucleotide at a predefined position in a nucleic acid molecule which comprises:

(a) contacting the nucleic acid molecule with a probe comprising a first and a second nucleic acid segment, the 5' end of the first segment being covalently linked to the 3' end of the second segment, wherein either (a) the nucleotide at the 5' end of such second segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide or (b) the nucleotide at the 3' end of such first segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide, under conditions such that the probe hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule;

- (b) contacting the hybridized product from step (a) with a ligase under conditions such that the unlinked ends of the segments ligate together if the nucleic acid molecule contains the mutation, and
- (c) determining whether the unlinked ends of the segments

Filed : Herewith

Page 3

have ligated together, so as to thereby detect the presence or absence of the mutation in the nucleic acid molecule

- 91. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a DNA molecule.
- 92. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.
- 93. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a mitochondrial DNA molecule.
- 94. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a chromosomal DNA molecule.
- 95. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a viral DNA molecule.
- 96. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a cDNA molecule.
- 97. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the probe segments comprise nucleotides modified in their sugar, phosphate or base.
- 98. (New) The method of claim 97, wherein the modified nucleotide is a phosphorothicate, phosphoramidate, phosphorodithicate, peptide nucleic acid, phosphonate, methylphosphonate or phosphate ester.

Filed : Herewith

Page 4

99. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the two probe segments are covalently linked by an oligonucleotide.

- 100. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the probe is labeled with a detectable moiety.
- 101. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the detectable moiety is a florescent label, a radioactive atom, a chemiluminescent label, a paramagnetic ion, biotin or a label which can be detected through a secondary enzymatic or binding step.
- 102. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the determination is by means of an enzymatic reaction selection method.
- 103. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the determination is by means of a fluorescence selection method.
- 104. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the determination is by means of a chemiluminescence selection method.
- 105. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the determination is by means of a magnetic charge selection method.
- 106. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the probe is attached to a solid support.
- 107. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecules are attached to a solid support.

Filed : Herewith

- 108. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is circular and ligation of the unlinked ends results in catenation.
- 109. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the mutation(s) is a point mutation.
- 110. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the mutation(s) is a deletion mutation.
- 111. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the mutation(s) is an insertion mutation.
- 112. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the mutation(s) is a translocation mutation.
- 113. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the mutation(s) is an inversion mutation.
- 114. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the nucleic acid molecule contains a plurality of detectable mutations.
- 115. (New) A method for detecting the presence or absence of a predefined mutation characterized by the presence of a predefined nucleotide at a predefined position in a nucleic acid molecule associated with a genetic disorder in a subject which comprises:
  - (a) contacting a sample of bodily fluid or tissue from the

Filed : Herewith

Page 6

subject containing the nucleic acid molecule associated with the genetic disorder, with a probe comprising a first and a second nucleic acid segment, the 5' end of the first segment being covalently linked to the 3' end of the second segment, wherein either (a) the nucleotide at the 5' end of such second segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide or (b) the nucleotide at the 3' end of such first segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide, under conditions such that the probe hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule;

- (b) contacting the hybridized product from step (a) with a ligase under conditions such that the unlinked ends of the segments ligate together if the nucleic acid molecule contains the predefined mutation associated with the genetic disorder, and
- (c) determining whether the unlinked ends of the segments have ligated together, so as to thereby detect the presence or absence of the predefined mutation associated with the genetic disorder in the subject
- 116. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the nucleic acid molecule(s) is covalently linked to a solid support.
- 117. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the probe(s) is covalently linked to a solid support.
- 118. (New) The method of claim 115 or 116, wherein the solid

Filed : Herewith

Page 7

support is a microscope slide comprised of plastic or glass, either uncoated or coated with a suitable attachment substrate.

- 119. (New) The method of claim 115 or 116, wherein the solid support is a nylon membrane, a cellulose acetate membrane, an epoxy-activated synthetic copolymer membrane or a nitrocellulose membrane.
- 120. (New) The method of claim 115 or 116, wherein the solid support is a tube or bead or any part thereof, which is sepharose, latex, glass or plastic.
- 121. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the probe is labeled with a detectable moiety.
- 122. (New) The method of claim 121, wherein the detectable moiety is a fluorescent label, a radioactive atom, a chemiluminescent label, a paramagnetic ion, biotin or a label which can be detected through a secondary enzymatic or binding step.
- 123. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the determination is by means of an enzymatic reaction selection method.
- 124. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the determination is by means of a fluorescence selection method.
- 125. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the determination is

Filed : Herewith

Page 8

by means of a chemiluminescence selection method.

- 126. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the determination of the presence or absence of bound nucleic acid molecule(s) is by means of a magnetic charge selection method.
- 127. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the nucleic acid molecules are attached to a solid support.
- 128. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is circular and ligation of the unlinked ends results in catenation.
- 129. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the genetic disorder is associated with a point mutation.
- 130. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the genetic disorder is associated with a deletion mutation.
- 131. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the genetic disorder is associated with an insertion mutation.
- 132. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the genetic disorder is associated with a translocation mutation.
- 133. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the genetic disorder is associated with an inversion mutation.
- 134. (New) The method of claim 115, wherein the nucleic acid

Filed : Herewith

Page 9

molecule contains a plurality of detectable genetic disorders.

135. (New) A method for identifying the presence or absence of a predefined neutral polymorphism characterized by the presence of a predefined nucleotide at a predefined position in a nucleic acid molecule in a subject which comprises:

- (a) contacting a sample of bodily fluid or tissue from the subject containing the nucleic acid molecule associated with the neutral polymorphism, with a probe comprising a first and a second nucleic acid segment, the 5' end of the first segment being covalently linked to the 3' end of the second segment, wherein either (a) the nucleotide at the 5' end of such second segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide or (b) the 3' end of such first segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide, under conditions such that the probe hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule;
- (b) contacting the hybridized product from step (a) with a ligase under conditions such that the unlinked ends of the segments ligate together if the nucleic acid molecule contains the neutral polymorphism, and
- (c) determining whether the unlinked ends of the segments have ligated together, so as to identify the presence or absence of the predefined neutral polymorphism in the

Filed : Herewith

Page 10

subject.

136. (New) A method for selecting a particular mutation in a nucleic acid molecule from a population of engineered nucleic acid molecules containing random mutations, which comprises:

- contacting a sample containing the nucleic acid molecule which may contain the particular mutation, with a probe comprising a first and a second nucleic acid segment, the 5' end of the first segment being covalently linked to the 3' end of the second segment, wherein either (a) the nucleotide at the 5' end of such second segment complementary to the predefined nucleotide or (b) the nucleotide at the 3' end of such first segment predefined nucleotide, complementary to the conditions such that the probe hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule;
- (b) contacting the hybridized product from step (a) with a ligase under conditions such that the unlinked ends of the segments ligate together if the nucleic acid molecule contains the particular mutation, and
- (c) determining whether the unlinked ends of the segments have ligated together, so as to thereby select the nucleic acid molecule containing the particular mutation from the population of engineered nucleic acid molecules.

Filed : Herewith

Page 11

137. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is covalently linked to a solid support.

- 138. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the probe is covalently linked to a solid support.
- 139. (New) The method of claim 137 or 138, wherein the solid support is a microscope slide comprised of plastic or glass.
- 140. (New) The method of claim 137 or 138, wherein the solid support is a nylon or nitrocellulose membrane.
- 141. (New) The method of claim 137 or 138, wherein the solid support is a bead which is sepharose, latex, glass or plastic.
- 142. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the probe is labeled with a detectable moiety.
- 143. (New) The method of claim 142, wherein the detectable moiety is a florescent label, a radioactive atom, a chemiluminescent label, a paramagnetic ion, biotin or a label which can be detected through a secondary enzymatic or binding step.
- 144. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the selection is by means of an enzymatic reaction selection method.

Filed : Herewith

- 145. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the selection is by means of a fluorescence based selection method.
- 146. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the selection is by means of a chemiluminescence based selection method.
- 147. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the selection is by means of magnetic charge based selection method.
- 148. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the nucleic acid molecules are attached to a solid support.
- 149. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the nucleic acid is circular and ligation of the unlinked ends results in catenation.
- 150. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the particular mutation is associated with a point mutation.
- 151. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the particular mutation is associated with a deletion mutation.
- 152. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the particular mutation is associated with an insertion mutation.
- 153. (New) The method of claim 136, wherein the particular mutation is associated with an inversion mutation.
- 154. (New) A method for detecting the presence or absence of a

Filed : Herewith

Page 13

mutation characterized by the presence of a predefined nucleotide at a predefined position in a circular DNA molecule which comprises:

- (a) contacting the circular DNA molecule with a probe comprising a first and a second nucleic acid segment, the 5' end of the first segment being covalently connected to the 3' end of the second segment, wherein the 5' end of the second segment or the 3' end of the first segment is complementary to the predefined nucleotide, under conditions such that the probe hybridizes with the circular DNA molecule;
- (b) contacting the hybridization product from step (a) with a ligase under conditions such that the unlinked ends of the first and second segments ligate together only if the circular DNA molecule contains the predefined nucleotide mutation, and
- (c) determining whether the unlinked ends of the first and second segments have ligated together, so as to thereby detect the presence or absence of the mutation in the circular DNA molecule.
- 155. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the covalent connection of the probe ends is performed by enzymatic ligation.
- 156. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the target molecule

Filed : Herewith

Page 14

is a cDNA or an RNA sequence.

157. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the probe is an oligonucleotide.

- 158. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the segment or segments are selected from polypeptide, hydrocarbon linker, poly-propylene glycol, or poly-phosphate linker.
- 159. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the probe or probes are immobilized to a solid support.
- 160. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the target sequence is immobilized to a solid support.
- 161. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein the sample is a population of engineered nucleic acid molecules.
- 162. (New) A method of detecting a target molecule having a defined nucleic acid sequence in a sample which comprises:
  - (a) providing a detectable probe with two free nucleic acid end parts which are complementary to at least a part of, and capable of hybridizing to, two regions of the target molecule, and
  - (b) hybridizing the probe ends to the target molecule under hybridizing conditions.

Filed : Herewith

- (c) covalently connecting the ends of the hybridized probe with each other to form a circularized structure which binds the target molecule through catenation,
- (d) subjecting the target molecule to denaturing conditions to release any non-circularized probe from the target molecule, thereby retaining only the circularized probe bound to the target molecule, and
- (e) detecting the presence of catenated probe, as indicative of the presence of the target molecule of defined nucleic acid sequence thus detecting the target nucleic acid in the sample.
- 163. (New) A method of selectively capturing a target molecule having a defined nucleic acid sequence on a solid support which comprises:
  - (a) providing a probe with two free nucleic acid end parts which are complementary to at least a part of and capable of hybridizing to two regions of the target molecule, said probe being immobilized to the solid support,
  - (b) hybridizing the probe ends to the target molecule under hybridizing conditions,
  - (c) covalently connecting the ends of the hybridized probe with each other to form a circularized structure which binds with the target molecule through catenation, and

Filed : Herewith

Page 16

(d) subjecting the support with the captured target molecule to denaturing conditions to release any non-catenated target molecule from the support so as to selectively capture a target molecule with a defined nucleic acid sequence.

Filed : Herewith

Page 17

#### REMARKS

This application is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 09/100,707 (the "'707 application"). An appeal brief was originally due on November 28, 2001 in connection with the '707 application. Applicant is filing a petition for a three-month extension of time, concurrently herewith, for filing the appeal brief. Accordingly, the '707 application is pending today and this continuation application is being timely filed.

#### <u>Amendments</u>

By this Preliminary Amendment, applicant has amended the specification to incorporate a reference to the prosecution history of this application. Applicant has also canceled claims 1-89 without prejudice, and has added new claims 90-163. Accordingly, claims 90-163 are pending in the subject application.

Support for new claim 90 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 5, lines 3-19. Support for new claims 91-96 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 5, lines 21-24. Support for new claim 98 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 5, lines 28-34. Support for new claim 99 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, lines 16-22. Support for new claims 100-101 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, lines 25-29. Support for new claims 102-105 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, lines 31-35.

Filed : Herewith

Page 18

Support for new claim 106 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, line 35 and page 7, lines 1-2. Support for new claim 107 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 7, Support for new claims 108-114 is found in the lines 1-2. specification at, inter alia, page 7, lines 2-7. Support for new claims 115-153 is found, inter alia, in claims 29-67 as filed, Support for new claim 154 is found in the respectively. specification at, inter alia, page 5, lines 1-24. Support for new claim 155 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page Support for new claim 156 is found in the 5, lines 9-13. specification at, inter alia, page 5, lines 21-24. Support for new claim 157 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, lines 16-20. Support for new claim 158 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, lines 1-7. Support for new claims 159-160 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, line 35 and page 7, lines 1-2. Support for new claim 161 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 5, lines 15-19. Support for new claim 162 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 7, lines 19-35. Support for new claim 163 is found in the specification at, inter alia, page 6, line 35 and page 7, lines 1-17.

Applicant maintains that the introduction of new claims 90-163 does not raise an issue of new matter.

## Information Disclosure Statement

In accordance with his duty of disclosure under 37 C.F.R. §1.56,

Filed : Herewith

Page 19

applicant directs the Examiner's attention to the following references which are listed on the PTO-1449 form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Copies of the references listed below are not being submitted, as the references may be found in priority applications U.S. Serial No. 08/409,644, filed March 24, 1995, and U.S. Serial No. 08/853,000, filed May 8, 1997.

- 1. U.S. Patent Serial No. 5,971,124, issued to Kumar on June 15, 1999;
- 2. U.S. Patent Serial No. 5,871,921, issued to Landergen et al. on February 16, 1999;
- 3. U.S. Patent Serial No. 5,866,337, issued to Schon on February 2, 1999;
- 4. U.S. Patent Serial No. 5,795,714, issued to Cantor et al. on August 18, 1998;
- U.S. Patent Serial No. 5,656,462, issued to Keller et al. on April 12, 1997;
- 6. U.S. Patent Serial No. 5,506,212, issued to Hoke et al. on April 9, 1996;
- 7. U.S. Patent Serial No. 4,959,312, issued to Sirotkin September 25, 1990;

Filed : Herewith

- 8. PCT International Application No. WO 92/17484, Kool, E.T. March 26, 1992;
- 9. PCT International Application No. WO 95/22623, Landegren et al. (PCT/SE) September 24, 1995;
- 10. Blanks, R. and McLaughlin, L.W. (1988) An oligodeoxynucleotide affinity column for the isolation of sequence specific DNA binding proteins. Nuc. Acids Res. 16(21):10283-10299;
- 11. Boland, C.R., et al., Microallelotyping defines the sequence and tempo of allelic losses at tumor suppressor gene loci during colorectal cancer progression, Nature Medicine, 1(9):902-909, 09/1995;
- 12. Eldadh, Z. A., et al., Marfan syndrome as a paradigm for transcript-targeted preimplantation diagnosis of heterozygous mutations, <u>Nature Medicine</u>, 1(8):798-803, 08/1995;
- 13. Gingeras, T.R., Kwoh, D.Y. and Davis, G.R. (1987)

  Hybridization properties of immobilized nucleic acids. *Nuc.*Acids Res. 15(13):5373-5390;
- 14. Goto, Y., Nonaka, I. and Horai, S. (1990) A mutation in the tRNA<sup>Leu(UUR)</sup> gene associated with the MELAS subgroup of mitochondrial encephalomyopathies. *Nature* 348:651-653;

Filed : Herewith

- 15. Khudyakov, Y.E., Gaur, L., Singh, J., Patel, P. and Fields, H.A. (April 1994) Primer specific solid-phase detection of PCR products. Nuc. Acids Res. 22(7):1320-1321);
- 16. Kohsaka, H., Taniguchi, A., Richman, D.D. and Carson, D.A. (1993) Microtiter format gene quantification by covalent capture of competitive PCR products: application to HIV-1 detection. Nuc. Acids Res. 21(15):3469-3472;
- 17. Langer et al, (1981) "Enzymatic synthesis of biotin-labeled polynucleotides: Novel nucleic acid affinity probes", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 78(11):6633-6637;
- 18. Lee, L.G., Connell, C.R. and Bloch, W. (1993) Allelic discrimination by nick-translation PCR with fluorogenic probes. Nuc. Acids Res. 21(16):3761-3766;
- 19. Maskos, U. and Southern, E.M. (1993) A novel method for the parallel analysis of multiple mutations in multiple samples. Nuc. Acids Res. 21(9):2269-2270;
- 20. Matthews, (1988), Analytical Strategies for use of DNA probes, Anal. Biochem. 169: 1-25;
- 21. Miller, A. D., Human gene therapy comes of age, <u>Nature</u>, 357:455-460, 06/1992;
- 22. Miller, Jo, DNA damage, p53 and anticancer therapies,

Filed : Herewith

Page 22

Nature Medicine, 1(9):879-880, 09/1995;

- 23. Nikiforov, T.T., Rendle, R.B., Goelet, P., Rogers, Y., Kotewicz, M.L., Anderson, S., Trainor, G.L. and Knapp, M.R. (September 1994) Genetic Bit Analysis: a solid phase method for typing single nucleotide polymorphisms. Nuc. Acids Res. 22(20):4167-4175;
- 24. Nilsson, M., Malmgren, H., Samiotaki, M., Kwiatkowski, M., Chowdhary, B.P. and Landegren, U. (September 1994) Padlock Probes: Circularizing Oligonucleotides for Localized DNA Detection. Science 265:2085-2088;
- 25. Offit, K., Rearrangement of the bcl-6 gene as a prognostic marker in diffuse large-cell lymphoma, The New England Journal of Medicine, 331(2):74-75 07/1994;
- 26. Peffer, N.J., Hanvey, J.C., Bisi, J.E., Thomson, S.A., Hassman, C.F., Noble, S.A. and Babiss, L.E. (1993) Strand-invasion of duplex DNA by peptide nucleic acid oligomers.
  Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:10648-10652;
- 27. Rabbitts, T.H., Chromosomal translocations in human cancer, Nature, 372:143-149, 11/1994;
- 28. Stein et al. (1988). Oligodeoxynucleotides as inhibitors of gene expression: a review. Cancer Research 48:2659-2668;
- 29. Strauss, M. et al., Unrestricted cell cycling and cancer,

Filed : Herewith

Page 23

Nature Medicine, 1(12):1245-1246, 12/1995;

- 30. Stratagene Catalog (1988), page 39;
- 31. Targan, S. R. and Murphy, L. K., Clarifying the causes of Crohn's, Nature Medicine, 1(12):1241-1243, 12/1995;
- 32. Wasco, W. et al., Familial Alzheimer's chromosome 14 mutations, <u>Nature Medicine</u>, 1(9):848, 09/1995;
- 33. Welcher et al.(1986), "selective enrichemnt of specific DNA, cDNA, and RNA sequences using biotiniylated probes, avidin and copper chelate agarose", Nucleic Acids Research 14(24):10027-10044;
- 34. Wittung, P., Nielsen, P.E., Buchardt, O., Egholm, M. and Norden, B. (April 1994) DNA-like double helix formed by peptide nucleic acid. *Nature* 368:561-563;
- 35. Wu D.Y. and Wallace, R.B. (1989) Specificity of the nick-closing activity of bacteriophage T4 DNA ligase. Gene 76:245-254.
- 36. Zhou, H., Fisher, R.J. and Papas, T.S. (1993) Universal immuno-PCR for ultra-sensitive target protein detection.

  Nuc. Acids Res. 21:6038-6039.

Applicant requests that the Examiner review the publications and make them of record in the subject application.

Filed : Herewith

Page 24

If a telephone interview would be of assistance in advancing prosecution of the subject application, applicant's undersigned attorneys invites Examiner to telephone at the number provided below.

No fee, other than the enclosed \$1164.00 application fee, is deemed necessary. However, if any additional fee is required, authorization is hereby given to charge the amount of such fee to Deposit Account No. 03-3125.

Respectfully submitted,

John P. White

Registration No. 28,678

Alan J. Morrison

Registration No. 39,377

Attorneys for Applicant

Cooper & Dunham LLP

1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10036

(212) 278-0400